REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Office Action of August 14, 2008 has been carefully reviewed and these remarks are responsive thereto. Reconsideration and allowance of the instant application are respectfully requested. Claims 1, 4-8, 10, 12-14 have been amended. Claims 21 and 22 have been added. Claim 15 was previously canceled, and by this amendment claims 9 and 16-20 have been canceled without disclaimer or prejudice. Claims 1-14 and 21-22 remain pending in this instant application.

Interview Summary

Applicant wishes to thank Examiner Belani for the courtesies extended to applicant's representatives during the telephonic interview on October 9, 2008. The below remarks include applicant's statement of substance of interview in accordance with MPEP § 713.04.

Claim Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 16-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. More particularly, claim 16 was previously amended to recite "embodied on a computer-readable medium" which allegedly is not supported by the disclosure. In addition, a computer-readable medium may include electromagnetic carrier waves, which is non-statutory subject matter. Claims 17-20 stand rejected by virtue of their dependency on claim 16.

Applicant has canceled claims 16-20 rendering this rejection moot.

Claim Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-9, 11-13, and 15-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Watson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,213,143, hereinafter "Watson").

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Aalto et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2006/0075134, hereinafter "Aalto").

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, passing user messages from the compressed stream of messages through the communication intermediary without modifications, wherein the user messages are not decompressed at any point between a first end device and a second end device. Applicant respectfully submits that Watson fails to teach or suggest such a feature. Notably, FIG. 4 of Watson and corresponding col. 7, lines 52-66, both reproduced below, clearly show

and explain that at the first security proxy, the entire SIP message including the message body (user messages) is decompressed.
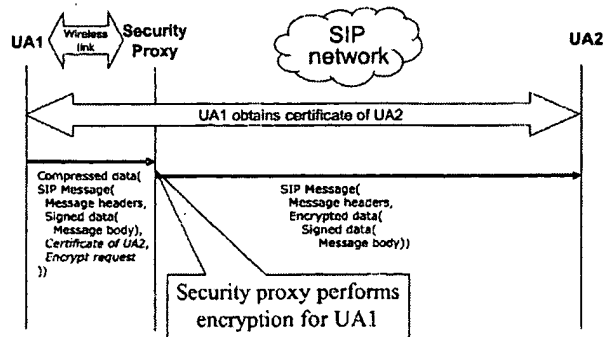

Fig. 4

Watson, col. 7, line 52-col. 8, line 1

UA1 then compresses the whole message according to SIP compression. UA1 may then encrypt and/or integrity protect the entire message according to whatever security schemes is/are being used between UA1 and the first proxy (e.g. IPSEC, TLS).

The Security Proxy receives the message and decrypts it. <u>The Security Proxy then decompresses the message according to SIP compression.</u>

Moreover, any interpretation that Watson teaches or suggests each and every feature of claim 1 because of disclosure of an "end-to-end" message body carrying system fails because an "end-to-end" message body carrying system, without more, is not equivalent to the feature of user messages that are not decompressed at any point between a first end device and a second end device as recited in claim 1. At best, "end-to-end" as described in Watson only refers to encryption and "allow part of a message to be encrypted using a Public Key of the intended recipient. Other parts of the message remain unencrypted . . ." See Watson, col. 1, lines 27-33. Notably, Watson is wholly silent on the phrase "end-to-end" in context of message compression.

Indeed, it is well-known in the art, and as described by applicant's specification, that "end-to-end" may include scenarios where the user messages are decompressed between the first end unit and the second end unit. See e.g., paragraph [0012] which describes that FIG. 5, reproduced below, illustrates a SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) system with "end-to-end" user messages. Notably, these "end-to-end" user messages do not remain compressed between Device A to Device B as they are decompressed and recompressed at Relay A.
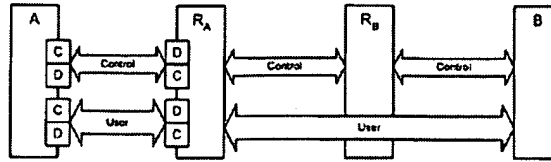
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Fig. 5

PRIOR ART

Therefore, without more, the phrase "end-to-end" merely describes that a message sent by one end unit is not intended for the relays, but for a destination end unit, and fails to constitute the feature of wherein the user messages are not decompressed at any point between a first end device and a second end device as recited in claim 1.

As such, Watson fails to teach or suggest the feature of passing user messages from the compressed stream of messages through the communication intermediary without modifications, wherein the user messages are not decompressed at any point between a first end device and a second end device as recited in claim 1.

Claims 7 and 12 recite features similar to claim 1 and are distinguishable from Watson for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to claim 1.

The Office Action further alleges that Claim 7 is anticipated by Aalto. However, the description of the decompressor of Aalto, at best, is nothing more than describing the functionality of, for example, Relay B as shown above in FIG. 5. Notably, Aalto is silent on whether user messages remain compressed between a first end device and a second end device as recited in claim 1. Moreover, Aalto describes that compression of the header is first performed at a *router* in stark contrast to the feature of an input configured to receive *a compressed stream of messages originating from a first end device* intended for a second end device. Stated differently, because header compression takes place in the router and not end device, the compressed stream of messages of Aalto fails to originate from a first end device. As such, Aalto fails to teach or suggest each and every feature of claim 1.

Claims 2-6, 8-9, 11 and 13 ultimately depend on claims 1, 7 and 12 are distinguishable from Watson for at least the same reason as their base claims, and in further view of the novel and advantageous features recited therein.

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Claim Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 10 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watson in view of Nessett et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,421,734, hereinafter "Nessett"). Applicant respectfully traverses.

Claims 10 and 14 ultimately depend on claims 7 and 12, respectively. Applicant respectfully submits that Nessett fails to cure the deficiency of Watson with respect to claims 7 and 12. As such, even assuming but not conceding that a combination of Watson and Nessett is proper, such a combination fails to result in teaching or suggesting each and every feature of claims 7 and 12. As such, by virtue of their dependency on base claims 7 and 12, claims 10 and 14 are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 7 and 12, and in further view of their advantageous features recited therein.

CONCLUSION

It is believed that no fee is required for this submission. If any fees are required or if an overpayment is made, the Commissioner is authorized to debit or credit our Deposit Account No. 19-0733, accordingly.

All rejections having been addressed, applicant respectfully submits that the instant application is in condition for allowance, and respectfully solicit prompt notification of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

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